

## The Home

JENNIE LESTER HILL, Editor

## Some Good Recipes.

**Ham Patties.**—These may be made of the small cuttings of cold ham and furnish a pleasing variation from the cold boiled served "straight." Take one cup of cold ham, chopped, one-half cup of bread crumbs, one teaspoonful of butter, a little mustard and pepper. Mix thoroughly and moisten with a little milk. Press into patty tins, leaving a hollow in the middle, and set away in a cold place over night. In the morning break an unbeaten egg into each patty and bake in the oven until the egg is done, hard or soft as preferred.

**Escalloped Eggs.**—Butter an earthen baking-dish, place therein a layer of cracker crumbs with bits of butter, salt and pepper, and then a layer of sliced hard-boiled eggs; moisten with milk and repeat until the dish is full. Bake in a moderate oven.

A home-made yeast that will be found reliable for people who live remote from stores is as follows: Peel and boil six potatoes in a quart of water. When done, pour the water into a jar and add a table-spoonful of sugar. When cool, add one-half a compressed yeast cake (keep potatoes for the table). Keep in a cool place. Next day save the potato water again, adding sugar as before. When cool, add this to the first jar. Set in a warm place to rise. In using, one-third should be kept to start the next rising.

**Ginger Snaps.**—Mix one-half cup of lard thoroughly in flour. Mix in another pan one egg, one cup of black molasses, one cup of sugar, one table-spoonful of ginger; pour this into flour and lard. Add to this one table-spoonful of soda in one-half cup of boiling water. Mix all to the consistency of biscuit dough. Bake in quick oven.

**Angel Cake.**—Use the whites of eleven eggs, one and one-half cups of granulated sugar, one cup of sifted flour, one teaspoonful of vanilla, one teaspoonful of cream tartar. Sift the flour four times, then add the cream tartar and sift again, but measure the flour before putting in cream tartar. Sift the sugar and measure it. Beat the eggs to a stiff froth on a large platter, and on the same platter add the sugar lightly, and then the flour gently, then the vanilla; do not stop beating until you put it in the pan to bake. Bake forty minutes in a moderate oven. Try with a straw, and if anything sticks to the straw let it bake a little longer. Do not open the oven until it has been in fifteen minutes. Turn the pan upside down to cool. When cool take out by loosening it at the sides with a knife and then ice. Do not grease the pan.

## The School

JOHN WIRT DINSMORE, Editor

## A Program Book.

In preparing special day exercises I find my program book a great convenience. I take an old ledger or scrap book—if written upon it will not matter, and index it roughly, Thanksgiving Christmas, New Year's, Washington's Birthday, Lincoln's Birthday, Easter, Arbor Day, June Day, etc. I leave a great many sheets free, under each heading. Then as fast as I find material which will be appropriate for school exercises, I paste it under its department, just sticking one edge of the paper to the scrap book, so that it may easily be torn away. If the selections are in magazines or newspapers I cut them out entire, if in books or borrowed papers, I must copy them and paste in the papers. It is surprising how many selections crop up, if one is watching for them. A farm annual, an almanac, an advertising sheet, a Sunday-school leaflet may have a charming little selection tucked away in some corner, not to speak of the wealth of material in school magazines, and the one or two high class children's magazines.

When I wish to get ready for a holiday, say Washington's birthday, I set to work systematically and thus save much of the worry which used to accompany a day of special exercises. I make out a list of all the children who are to have verses to learn. Then with sheets of brown and white paper, a paste pot, pen and ink, I begin. Turning to my Washington's Birthday Department, I take an appropriate selection for Mary, detach it from the sheet, paste it upon my sheet of manila paper, so that it may be kept clean and untorn. Write Mary's name over it. Put it in a big envelope, cross off her name

on the list and go on to John; in this way proceeding until every name on the list has been crossed off. The big envelope is full of selections and I have simply to hand them to the children next day.—*Popular Education.*

## The Farm

SILAS CHERYER MASON, Editor

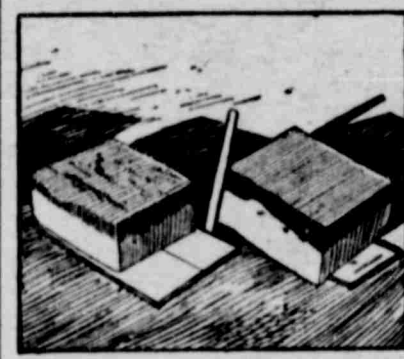
## KENTUCKY TRIES OIL.

Experiments With It In Road Improvement Prove Successful.

Oil has been used on a road near Lexington, Ky., to render it dustless and more durable, and it is said the results are all that could be hoped for. After a considerable expense and preparation a mile and a half on the reconstruction part of the Newtown pike were treated, beginning one mile from the limits, says the Lexington Herald. A White's oil, similar in many respects to a street sprinkler, spread the crude oil, over which sand was scattered to a depth of half an inch.

Recently a large roller was passed over it. In the time intervening between laying and rolling the lighter oils had evaporated and the sand and penetrated limestone had set in an asphalt coat, the effect of the roller being still further to compress and smooth the surface. Despite several disadvantages, of which inability to heat the oil and the cool season were chief, the results are probably all that could have been hoped for. Waterproof, dustless and elastic, the road has also been made more durable. This last feature of the process, the discovery of which was incidental to the original use of oil as a dust layer, has brought it to the attention of the entire country.

In the west the first treatment of oil is charged to the construction account.



BLOCKS CUT FROM AN OILED ROAD.

and after that the cost is much less than keeping a road sprinkled. After the third year it is unnecessary to use the oil except for patching, and it is calculated that a well oiled road will remain dustless and waterproof for ten years or longer. The saving in repairing alone will be large, the added comfort being incidental.

About 4,000 gallons of oil and 1,000 bushels of sand were required on the mile which furnishes the test. The oil cost 62 cents per barrel. The road had been reconstructed two years ago and is a type of the fifty-two miles around Lexington which the Home Construction company is remaking. If the county finds it advisable to oil all of the reconstructed pike the goal of perfection will have been closely approached. On the basis of a mile the cost of oiling the Newtown pike, exclusive of machinery, was \$244.

## THE MARKETS.

## Flour and Grain.

Cincinnati, May 31.—Flour—Winter patent, \$5.10@5.30; fancy, \$4.75@4.90; family, \$4@4.25; extra, \$3.35@3.65; low grade, \$2.90@3.20; spring patent, \$5.10@5.40; fancy, \$4.35@4.60; family, \$4@4.25; Northwestern rye, \$3.75@3.90. Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.08@1.10 on track. Corn—Sales: No. 3 white, track, 50c; No. 3 mixed, track, 49c; No. 3 mixed, track, 51½c; No. 3 yellow, track, 50@54c; rejected mixed, track, 45@46c. Oats—Sales: No. 2 mixed, track, 42c; No. 2 white, track, 42½c.

Chicago, May 31.—Wheat—No. 3 red, \$1.05@1.08; No. 3 do, \$1.02@1.07; No. 3 hard, 93@98½c; No. 3 do, 83@95c; No. 1 Northern, 98c@1; No. 2 do, 92@98c; No. 3 spring, 85@97c. Oats—No. 2, 89c; No. 3, 38c.

## Live Stock.

Cincinnati, May 31.—Cattle—Heavy steers, choice to extra, \$5.25@5.50; fair to good, \$4.50@5.20; butcher steers, extra, \$4.15@4.25; good to choice, \$4.50@5.10; heifers, extra, \$5.15@5.25; good to choice, \$4.50@5.10; cows, extra, \$4.15@4.25; good to choice, \$3.50@4.10. Calves—Fair to good light, \$5@5.75; extra, \$6. Hogs—Good to choice packers and butchers, \$4.95@5.05; mixed packers, \$4.80@4.95; light ship-pers, \$4.40@4.75; pigs, \$3.85@4.35. Sheep—Extra, \$4.40@4.55; good to choice, \$4.10@4.35; yearlings, \$4.50@5.50. Spring Lambs—Extra, \$7.30@7.60; good to choice, \$6.75@7.25.

JUNE...1904						
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		
L.O. 5h. N.M. 12h. P.O. 2h. P.M. 5h.						

## CONTINUOUS FIGHT

It Has Been Going on Near Feng Wang Cheng Since May 27.

## A SHARP ACTION NEAR SIMATSI.

Both Sides Suffered Severely But Details of the Figures Have Not Been Given Out.

Severe Skirmishes Are Also Reported Along the Railroad Between Stations Vfangoy and Vfangion—Japs Suffered Heavily.

Liao Yang, June 1.—Continuous fighting has taken place northeast of Feng Wang Cheng and the railway above Kin Chou since May 27. A sharp action has taken place eastward of Simatsi, 35 miles north of Feng Wang Cheng, which lasted from the morning of May 27 until daylight, May 30. Both sides suffered severely. Detailed figures are lacking.

The engagement resulted in the Russians retreating on Simatsi followed cautiously by Japanese detachments. Three companies of Japanese are reported to have ambushed a patrol of the Nerinsky regiment near Hunsian, wounding three Cossacks. A fourth Cossack had his horse killed under him. Fearing capture he buried his rifle. He was captured but subsequently escaped, dug up his rifle and rejoined his regiment.

Severe fighting is reported along the railroad between stations Vfangoy and Vfangion. The Japanese suffered heavily and would have been annihilated had not infantry reserves come up and forced the Russians to retire into Warsaw.

Che Foo, June 1.—An unconfirmed rumor is current among the Chinese that a battle occurred six miles from Port Arthur Tuesday.

St. Petersburg, June 1.—The government is making every effort to expedite the dispatch of artillery reinforcements to the front. Ordnance material on the way is given precedence over all other traffic, including passengers. In a letter from Kainak, West Siberia, the representative of a commercial house says that the Siberian express whereby he was traveling was derailed to permit the passage of three full train loads of field artillery.

London, June 1.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at New Chwang says: "Some Chinese fugitives from Port Arthur arrived here describe the situation of the inhabitants there as desperate. Famine prices exist. The cost of provisions increase weekly. Many persons are reduced to eating Chinese food and even that is dear. Millet flour costs \$6 a bag. Whole streets and several public buildings have been wrecked by Japanese shell fire. The hospitals are packed with sick and wounded."

## CAVALRYMEN MUTINED.

They Rebelled on Account of An Inspection Order.

Junction City, Kan., June 1.—About noon Tuesday 19 soldiers in Troop K, Eighth cavalry, at Fort Riley, rebelled on account of an inspection that was ordered for 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. They came to Junction City and paraded on the streets in defiance of the non-commissioned officers who were sent to take them back to the post. A detail of men was sent from the post to assist in the capture of the mutineers. With the aid of the local police officers all but four of the mutineers are in custody. Only seven of the men resisted the police and it is probable that they will be charged with mutiny when they go before a court-martial for trial.

## The Quarantine Lifted.

Washington, June 1.—Consul General Hanna, at Monterey, has telegraphed the state department that Texas has lifted the quarantine against Monterey to persons reporting at the United States consulate general for five days in succession.

## Seventy Men to Be Killed.

Liao Yang, June 1.—Seventy Chinese bandits are here awaiting execution. The local Chinese governor, in view of troublesome times, has been empowered to behead bandits without referring their cases to the Chinese authorities at Mukden.

## New Supreme Court Seal.

Washington, June 1.—United States supreme court ordered a new seal for the court for the first time since 1790. The old seal was the size of a silver dollar. Tuesday's order calls for a seal 2½ inches in diameter.

## Buried With Military Honors.

Washington, June 1.—The remains of Col. Richard J. Hinton, who died in London a little over two years ago, have arrived in Washington and were buried in Arlington cemetery with full military honors.

## Czar Ordered Army Advance.

London, June 1.—A Che Foo cablegram to the Daily Express says that Gen. Kuropatkin is advancing southward against his own judgment, having been peremptorily ordered to do so by the czar.

## With the Russian Army.

Washington, June 1.—Capt. William V. Judson, the United States military attaché accompanying the Russian army in the field, has reported his arrival at Liao Yang.

## G. A. R. SERMON.

Continued from page 1.

the liberties of the English people were restored. As long as he lived Cromwell made England the most prosperous and powerful nation in the world. The great Macaulay has given the spirit of this war as felt by a soldier of the times. King Charles was a man of elegant attire, and wore long, scented hair. He was aided by a profane and dashing cavalry officer called Rupert of the Rhine. It was by meeting Rupert's cavalry that Cromwell turned the tide of battle. In those days men were still fighting with long spears called pikes. Rupert is driving back the Puritan army when Cromwell's men dash in.

Their heads all stooping low, their points all in a row  
Like a whirlwind on the trees, like a deluge on the dykes,  
Our iron sides have burst on the ranks of the accurst,  
And at a shock have scattered the forest of his pikes.

Fast, fast our foemen ride, in some safe nook to hide  
Their coward heads predestined to rot on temple bar,  
And Charles, he turns, he flies—shame on those cruel eyes,  
That bore to look on torture, and dare not look on war.

And again the Lord was a man of war in the times of the American Revolution. Washington and his men belonged to the Grand Army of the World. Their fight was for this same cause of human liberty. The men who had the power wished to oppress and wrong other men. The King of England forgot the lessons which Cromwell had taught a few years before. And it was God's plan to establish in this new world a government without kings or nobles or bishops.

The word of the Lord by night  
To the watching Pilgrims came,  
As they sat by the seaside,  
And filled their hearts with flame.

God said, I am tired of kings,  
I suffer them no more,  
Up to my ear the morning brings  
The outrage of the poor.

Think ye I made this earthly ball  
A field of havoc and war,  
Where tyrants great and tyrants small  
Might harry the weak and poor?

We know the story of the revolution. It was a hundred and twenty-eight years ago, but we know it well. My grandfather told me what his own father told him of his experiences in the army of Washington—that means there is only one transmitter of the tradition between the revolution and myself!

Theirs was a fight for the lifting of burdens from the shoulders of all men. You have heard the hymn sung at the completion of the battle monument at Concord.

By the rude bridge that arched the flood,  
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,  
Here once the embattled farmers stood,  
And fired the shot heard round the world.

And now, my friends, what I wish to say is this: The men who put down the rebellion were fighting in the same cause as these heroes of history which we have mentioned. Moses fought the Lord's battle against the Egyptians, and William of Orange against the Spaniards. Cromwell upheld the liberties of the people against the king. Washington made America independent. And this Grand Army of the Republic which we honor to-day fought the same kind of a battle—a battle in behalf of the liberty and progress of the world.

All wars are not alike, and all soldiers are not alike. There have been wars where it made little difference to humanity which side conquered. But there have been certain wars, and certain soldiers which have

cleared away obstructions and made the lot of man better for all later time. Every child born since the time of Moses has had a better chance because old Pharaoh was drowned in the Red Sea. Every child born since the time of William of Orange has been better off because the Spaniards were defeated. We to-day have larger liberties than we could have had if Cromwell or Washington had failed in their heroic campaigns. All these Christian soldiers have been benefactors not only to their own times and nations but to the whole human race.

And the same high distinction belongs to the men who responded to Lincoln's call in 1861. They were soldiers carrying out the will of God.

The solemn time came when every man was called upon to choose sides. And nowhere was that hour more solemn than in Kentucky. In the far South there was no freedom—every man was forced to join the rebellion. In the far North decision was easy, for there the side of right was also the side of popularity. But here the people in the same State, the same county, the same family, were taking opposite sides.

I wish we could have a camp-fire here and now, and each one of you could tell to us who were not there how you made up your mind, and how you came to go into this great war on the right side. But I am the speaker this morning, and I can say some things which you cannot say. I can say that if the victory had been on the other side the progress of the whole world would have been set back. This war, like the great wars which we have spoken of in the past, was a war in which God was concerned.

It is these facts which make all the details of your military service so interesting and so important—they are a part of a great world's conflict.

I have been reading the little history of the 8th Kentucky regiment to which so many of you belonged, and I wondered whether all our children are learning as they should the story of your military service, and whether they realize that a veteran of the civil war is far more a hero than a veteran of the Mexican War or the Spanish War.

It is your glory that you fought at the side of brave comrades. You were in the same armies with Stanley Mathews, Thomas, Sherman, Garfield and a hundred others whose names are written high on the chart of fame.

It is your glory that you fought against valiant and well-trained foes, and that while they fought mainly on the defensive you were called to do the more difficult and dangerous work of attack.

It is your glory that you achieved the victory.

But the main glory is that you were on the right side. A good man is often found on the wrong side in war—he may be mistaken and misled, or he may be forced into the ranks of the enemy. This was the case with thousands in the Confederate army. Most of the rebel States voted not to secede, and were then rushed into the rebellion against their sober judgment and conviction. Think of the weight of guilt incurred by those who thus brought on the war. Who is responsible for the horrors, the devastations, the ruin, the loss, the suffering and the bereavements of that war? The men who "fired the Southern heart" and rushed the Southern States into a hopeless contest, they are responsible. The

Grand Army of the Republic saved the South from its crazy leaders, and today every ex-Confederate shares equally with all his fellow citizens in the benefits of the government which you saved from ruthless destruction. Your victory benefited every humble home in America. The laboring man is more respected, the rewards of toil are more secure, the feeling of kindness toward all men is stronger, because you were victorious. And the toiling millions of other lands were blessed by the victories of the Grand Army. They look to America with eyes of hope and expect us to lead in all progress, liberty, fraternity and justice. If our country had been divided, and half of it planted upon the cornerstone of injustice and slavery, the watchers for progress in all lands would have lost heart. But you won, and you winning blessed the whole world. The flag you placed on Lookout Mountain has become one of the beacon lights for all humanity.

Let me say one word to the children of veterans. You have an honorable heritage in the war record of your sires. Be worthy of it. Let it never be said that any son or daughter of a veteran has failed to be a true, honest, honorable, public spirited citizen.

And to the students. Study history and learn to believe that the right will always conquer at last.

And to the veterans. May God grant you long lives. You are benefiting your country to-day by wearing these blue coats, and reminding us of the leaders and battles which made our nation free. Make your influence felt for education, for purity of the ballot, for temperance, for religion. Tell the story of the great war carefully to the children. And so keep marching, marching forever in the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Grand Army of the World.

## THE GREATEST OFFER

Ever Made by any Newspaper, Now Being Made by The Citizen.—Full Particulars in "ad" on Page 5.

No publisher has ever made a more liberal offer than that which is now being made by the publisher of THE CITIZEN. The full details of this great offer will be found in the "ad" on page 5, lower right hand corner, columns 4, 5 and 6. Already a number of our subscribers have taken advantage of this offer.

**Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets** are just what you need when you have no appetite, feel dull after eating and wake up with a bad taste in your mouth. They will improve your appetite, cleanse and invigorate your stomach and give you a relish for your food. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr., Druggist.

**Fourth Of July**  
Celebrations often result in serious accidents to boys and girls. So get a bottle of Paracamp, First Aid to the Injured, the remedy which heals Burns, Cuts and Bruises, quicker and better than anything else. It relieves pain and heals without leaving ugly scars. Every bottle guaranteed.

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS OF CHARACTER and good reputation in each state, one in this county required, to represent and advertise old established wealthy business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$21.00 weekly with expenses additional, all payable in cash direct each Wednesday from head office. Horse and carriage furnished when necessary. References. Enclose self addressed envelope. Manufacturers and Wholesalers, Dept. 2, third floor, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

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